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The Nation's Requiem.

BY ROBERT E. H. LEVERING.

Air.—"*Pleyel's Hymn.*"

Battle joy and battle woe,
Chequer'd tidings mingling flow,
Sound of glorious victory,
Plaints of conquerors who die,
Triumph palm and cypress gloom—
Glory's path is to the tomb!

Triumphers in martial fame,
Breathing in the patriot flame,
Marking with full ecstacy,
Freedom's banner waving high,
Whence the mingling sigh and tear
As ye muse the Souhern war?

Ye have gladness for the time,
Mark'd by victory sublime—
Souls to give, and hearts to stand
Nobly by your native land!
Ye have tears, and shed them, too,
For the dead who died for you.

Weepers' round the nation's urn,
Noble hearts that nobly mourn,
Sighing for the mighty slain;
Dead—they'd live to die again—
As their ling'ring spirits said,
Well ye weep the Nation's Dead!

Sigh, but do not sigh in vain;
Muse, but muse the battle plain,
As ye mourn their triumphs done,
Seek the deathless wreath they won;
As ye weep beyond control,
Gird their mantles 'round your soul!

View them linked with Washington,
Worthies of the eras gone,
Whisp'ring from the world on high—
Triumph wreaths for chivalry—
Pointing to the path they trod,
Glory's path to glory's God!

Spirits of the spirit land,
Glitt'ring as a hero band,
Ye shall cherish thoughts of peace,
Soothing from the land of bliss—
Ye shall come with greatest pow'r,
Nerving for the battle hour!

Ye shall through the glory field
Stir to martial fame and deed—
Whisper, if we there survive,
"Sweet for native land to live!"
Whisper, if we bleeding lie,
"Sweeter still for it to die!"

Correspondence Between Gen. Scott and the War Department.

Head quarters of the Army.
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1846.

Sir:—I have received no orders, as yet, assigning me to the immediate command of the army about to be raised to conquer a peace within Mexico; but I have been told to hold myself in readiness for that service. From that moment I have occupied myself, incessantly, with the vast preliminary arrangements which can only be made advantageously at this place, through the respective chiefs of the general staff—the adjutant general, quartermaster general, commisary general of subsistence, chief of ordnance, and surgeon general. I have been much occupied also in the distribution of the quotas of volunteers needed among the several States; in apportioning the horse to the foot; in the study of the routes of march and water conveyances for the several bodies of troops to the best points in the frontiers of Mexico; in the study of the northern interior, and the southern routes of that republic; in looking to the means of transportation ON the Rio Grande, TO and BEYOND that river; in determining the depots of supplies of all sorts on this side, &c., &c.

As these matters are respectively settled, orders and instruction have been, or will be given, to the chiefs of the general staff at this place, and the routes of march and water conveyances, together with the depots of supplies of every description, are finally to be communicated to the unknown commanders of volunteers whose services are to be accepted.

In the midst of these multitudious and indispensible occupations I have learned from you that much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself in route for the Rio Grande; and now, with fourteen hours a day of preliminary work remaining on my hands for many days, I find myself compelled to stop that necessary work to guard myself against, perhaps, utter condemnation in the quarters alluded to. I am too old a soldier, and have too much special experience, not to feel the infinite importance of securing myself against danger (ill will or precondemnation) in my rear before advancing upon the public enemy.

Not an advantageous step can be taken in a forward march without the confidence that all is well behind. If insecure in that quarter, no general can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done in front. I am, therefore, not a little alarmed, nay crippled in my energies, by the knowledge of the impatience in question, and I beg to say I fear no other danger.

My intentions have been, after making all preliminary arrangements here, to pass down the Ohio and Mississippi, to see, or assure myself by correspondence, that the volunteers, on whom we are mostly to rely in the prosecution of the existing war, are rapidly assembling for service; to learn the probable time of their readiness to advance upon Mexico; to ascertain if their supplies of every kind are in place, or are likely to be in place in sufficient time; to hasten one and the other; to harmonize the movements of volunteers, and to modify their routes (if necessary) so that all, or at least a sufficient number, shall arrive at the indicated points in the Mexican frontier at the best periods, and, as far as practicable, about the same time. All that I have but SKETCHED I deem to be not only useful to success, but indispensible. As a soldier I make this assertion without the fear of contradiction from any HONEST and CANDID soldier.

Again the *ad captandum* condemnation of all other persons whoever may be designated for the high command in question, there can be no reliance (in his absence) other than the active, candid, and steady support of his government. If I cannot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be infinitely better for the country (not to speak of my personal security) that some other commander of the new army against Mexico should be selected. No matter what he may be, he shall, at least, be judged and supported by me, in this office and every where else, as I would desire, if personally in that command, to be myself judged and supported.

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions—A FIRE UPON MY REAR FROM WASHINGTON, AND A FIRE IN FRONT FROM THE MEXICANS.

It was distinctly admitted, and laid down as a basis, in the interviews I had the honor to hold with the President and yourself on the subject, that a special army of some thirty thousand troops, regulars, and twelve months' volunteers, would be necessary for the march against, and the conquest of a peace in Mexico.—I adhere to that opinion. It is foreseen, with tolerable certainty, that we shall not have, in many months, more than seven thousand (if quite so many) regulars, applicable to that service. The remaining numbers are to be made up in volunteer horse and foot. I suppose of these, taken together, about 17,000 have been actually called for. There is yet good time I think to make the additions suggested in one of the tables I had the honor to submit last night. * * *

But for the conquest of a peace, by regular, incessant, and forward movements, the basis of our calculations here (as to numbers) must be altogether extravagant, if a much larger army, including that in position, and one very differently composed, (in horse and foot,) be not necessary. It was to command such larger army that I understood myself likely as to be sent to the Mexican frontier, as it is always unjust to a junior general who has done well, to supercede him by a general of higher rank, without sending with the latter corresponding reinforcements. I should esteem myself the unhapy instrument of wounding the honorable pride of the gallant and judicious Taylor, if ordered to supercede him under different circumstances.

However the foregoing suggestions, (hastily thrown together) may be viewed, I have deemed it due more to the country than my humble self, that I should present them, and await the wishes or the orders of the President.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient serv't.

WINFIED SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
May 25, 1846.

* * * * * * * *

Entertaining, as it is most evident you do, the opinion that such are the motives and designs of of the Executive towards you, and declaring it to be your explicit meaning that "you do not desire to place yourself in the most perilous of all positions—A FIRE UPON YOUR REAR FROM WASHINGTOF, AND THE FIRE IN FRONT FROM THE MEXICANS," and so entertaining them entirely without cause, or even the shadow of justification, the President would be wanting in his duty to the country, if he were to persist in his determination of imposing upon you the command of the army in the war against Mexico. He would probaly misunderstand the object you had in view in writing your letter, and disappointing your expectations, if he did not believe that it was intended to effect a change of his purpose in this respect. I am, therefore, directed by him to say that you will be continued in your present position here, and will devote your efforts to making arrangements and preparations for the early and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.

W. L. MARCY.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding General, &c.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, May 25, 1846.

Sir:—Your letter of this date, received at about 6, P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soup, demands a prompt reply.

You have taken four days to reflect, and to convict me, upon my letter to you of the 21st instant, of official, perhaps, personal disrespect to the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

If you have succeeded in imparting that impression to the President, then, by the conclusion of your letter, written in his behalf, I am placed under very high obligations to his magnanimity—may I not add, to HIS KINDNESS?—in not placing me instantly in arrest, and before a general court martial. I may then hope that the President saw no such intended disrespect; and I can assure you both that I feel too great a deference to the constitution and the laws of my country to offer or to design an indignity to our chief magistrate.

The strongest passages in my condemned letter are, I think hypothetical. In it, I spoke of "impatience"—"perhaps high quarters," of "perhaps utter condemnation, in the quarters alluded to," of the "infinite importance of securing myself against danger (*ill will or precondemnation*) in my rear," and of that "most pirilous of all positions" to any commander—"a fire upon [his] rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans."—And I also spoke of the necessity of "the active, candid, and steady support of (such commander's) government" in the hope of conciliating it.

Now, if there be any offence to the President in these passages—the intention of committing which I utterly disclaim—it must, in candor, be found in the meaning of the passages "high quarters" and the "quarters alluded to," which qualify all the others quoted by you.

It will be perceived that I spoke not of the HIGHEST QUARTER, but, in the plural, "high quarters;" and I beg as an act of justice, no less to myself than the President, to say I meant "impatience," and even "precondemnation," on your part, and the known, open, and violent condemnation of me on the part of several leading and supposed confidants of the President in the two houses of Congress, (high quarters;) because, on an intimation—not an order—I did not fly to the Rio Grande, without waiting for the invading army, yet to be raised—nay abandoning it to get to that river as I could, and without the least regard to the honorable pride and distinction of the gallant general already in command on that river; who, we knew, had done well, was doing well, and who, I was quite sure, and his little army, would if the occasion offered, cover themselves with glory. My prediction, in this respect, has been fully accomplished.

But that I did fear, and meant to express the fear in my hasty letter of the 21st, that those persons here enumerated would; sooner or later, impart their precondemnation of me to the President, I will not deny. My letter was written, in part, to guard both the President and myself against such a result, which would have been fatal, not only to me, but perhaps, for a campaign to the service of the country. Hence the details I entered into to the President and the Secretary of War—neither supposed to be professionally experienced in the technical preliminaries of a compaign—what had been, and what would continue for some days—my incessant occupations. There is no special pleading in this explanation. It is written and offered in good faith; in proof of which I beg to refer to my letter to you of this date, sent here three hours before the reception of that to which I am now replying.

You speak of my interview with the President on the subject of the intended formidable invasion of Mexico. I wish I had the time to do justice to my recollection of the President's excellent sense, military comprehension, patience, and courtesies, in these interviews. I have since often spoken of the admirable qualities he displayed on those occasions, with honor, as far as it was in my power to do him honor.

And to you, sir, allow me to say I have not accused you, and do not mean to accuse you, of a set purpose to discredit me as the commander at first designed for the new army that is to invade Mexico. I bear in mind with pleasure the many personal courtesies that I have, for long years received at your hands. But I have for many days believed that you have allowed yourself to be influenced against me by the clamor of some of the friends to whom I have alluded. To that source, and from no ill-will of your own, I have feared that you had not made, and were not likely to make, the just and easy explanations in my behalf, which might be made. You are also aware of other causes of uneasiness I have against the department—of the want of that confidence and support necessary to my official position—whether here or on the Rio Grande. I have heretofore explained myeelf on these points, which renders repetition unnecessary.

Whether it shall be the pleasure of the President to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I would prefer,) or to retain me here, I can only say, I am equally ready to do my duty in either position, with all my zeal and all my ability.

In great haste I have the honor to remain your obedient serv't.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Sec'y of War.

HEADQTARTERS OF THE ARMY.
Washington, May 27, 1846.

Sir:—I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, at my office, about 9 o'clock at night.

As you do not say that you had shown my explanatory note to you of the previous night, May 25, to the President, may I beg you to lay the fair copy (herewith) before him? In this copy I have inserted in brackets a material word; "friends"—accidently omitted in a hurry of writing, and also a developement of my meaning in another place, in red ink and in brackets.

Allow me to recapitulate some of the principal facts in my present (to me) unfortunate misunderstanding with the War Department.

About the 13th inst., both you and the President expressed the desire, very explicitly, that I should conduct, on an extensive scale, with the new forces about to be raised, the conquest of a peace within Mexico. I considered myself honored by the intended appointment, and I beg that my expression on the occasion, which I need not here repeat may be remembered.

I have said in my letter to you of the 21st instant, "I have received no orders as yet, assigning me to the immediate command of the army about to be raised," &c. No officer of the army or navy was ever despatched by any executive, on distant and important service, without WRITTEN instructions, or orders from his government. I have received no such paper, and have never even heard that such paper had been drawn up, or was even in preparation for me. It is evident, then, that, without written instructions, or orders, I could not have left my habitual duties here, independent of the preliminary arrangements for the formidable movements contemplated against Mexico.

On the 18th instant, hearing that Mexican troops had passed the Rio Grande, and of the capture of Capt. Thornton's detachment, I addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, a copy of which I annex, and beg it also, (with this letter,) may be laid before the President. The letter to Gen. Taylor was twice sent up to you before it was despatched, and at your instance, was changed (by the omission of a paragraph) to the exact shape of this copy.

Its last paragraph in these words: "I do not now expect to reach the Rio Grande much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to above, or to assume the immediate command in that quarter before my arrival."

I quote this paragraph to show that I did not expect to be sent to the Rio Grande, and did not even suspect it was the intention of the President, or yourself, to send me thither, "much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to"—viz: some twenty odd thousand volunteers, besides a few additional regulars.

Though I had occasion to see you twice or thrice in the meantime, I heard no complaint from you, and received no correction of that misapprehension—if, in fact, I had fallen into any—before the evening of the 20th inst. when you spoke of the impatience manifested at my occupations (or delay) here—which complaint caused my letter to you of the next morning—May 21st.

It seemed, therefore, evident to me at the time, that your complaint had been caused by the out of door clamors to which I have since alluded.

Three hours before I received your letter of the 25th inst. conveying the displeasure of the Executive, and without the least expectation of receiving such a letter, I had sent in to you my report or note of the same day, (the 25th) which concluded with this declaration:

"I think my preliminary and necessary occupation may be ended here in (say) three days more, when—promising that after the great and brilliant victories of the gallant Taylor, (of which we have recently heard,) I should be ashamed to supercede him before the arrival of competent reinforcements to penetrate the interior of Mexico, and to conquer a peace—I shall be ready for any instructions or orders with which the President may honor me."

And again on that day (the night of the 25th) after receiving the censure of the President, through your letter, I concluded my prompt explanatory reply, thus:

"Whether it shall be the pleasure of the President to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I would prefer,) or to retain me here, I can only say I am equally ready to do my duty in either position with all my zeal and all my ability."

I still hope when the President shall have read that explanatory letter and the foregoing exposition of facts attentively, he may be willing to recur to his original purpose, and accord to my senior rank the preference which I have never ceased to entertain, & which I should have pressed with incessant zeal, but for the apprehensions heretofore expressed, and which your letter have nearly, if not quite, removed. I therefore beg to claim that command, when ever the President deem it proper to give me the assignment—whether to-day, or at any other better time, he may be pleased to designate.

In your rejoinder to me of yesterday (May 26th,) which I have acknowledged above, you quote from my letter of explanation the words: "You are also aware of other causes of uneasiness I have against the department," &c. &c.

Your notice of this complaint, on my part, is so liberal—not to say kind—that I am bound to be frank and explicit, as to one of those causes. I had, upon my mind, in hastily penning those words, these facts: Brigadier General Wool was called to this place, by a letter of your own writing, to command, under me, one of the detached columns against Mexico, according to an understanding between the President, you, and me, that to effect. I saw Gen. Wool first, the day of his arrival (May 17) and communicated to him the purpose of his being called to this place.

In a day or two I learned from General Wool that, notwithstanding my intimation, he had been told by you, he might not be ultimately assigned to that command, because, perhaps, other generals might be authorized and appointed, for the army, and called into service from the States. That information gave me no serious apprehensions for Gen. Wool or myself, until I saw, in the morning of the 20th a bill reported in the Senate (at your immediate instance I KNEW,) the day before, providing for two major generals, and four brigadier generals, to be added to the regular military establishment, besides giving to the President the power of selecting State Generals for the command of the 50,000 volunteers. I then thought I saw a strong probability that both Gen Wool and myself would be superseded, at least IN THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO, by two of the new regular generals of our respective grades, to be appointed, as was generally understood, from civil or political life. It was then that my apprehensions became serious, as may be seen in my letter to you on the following day, (May 21st,) and in many of my subsequent acts. From that moment, (before my letter of the 21st,) I have had but little doubt down to last night, that if that bill became a law—connecting it with the clamors against me, to which I have alluded—I should not be sent against Mexico.

I will now, however, hope for better fortune; still appealing to the justice of the President for all the rights of senior rank. I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I add to the papers, herewith, a copy of Col. Butler's EXPLANATORY NOTES of a rough sketch made by him, of Northern Mexico, which is very valuable.—The Colonel, in the notes, is not so full on the RAINY SEASON as he and Gen. J. T. Mason were in conversation with me. I beg again to refer to them personally.

W. S.

Hon Wm. L. Marcy, Sec'y of War.

War Department, June 2, 1846.

* * * * * * *

Your communications have all been laid before the President, but I have received no instructions to change or modify the directions contained in the closing part of my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't.

WILLIAM L. MARCY.

Major General, W. SCOTT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) May 26.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the California camp on Kansas river, informs me that the company had organized before reaching that point, but had divided, owing to a slight altercation which took place between Captain Russell and Rev. Mr. Dunleavy—Russell called off all that were willing to go with him as their commander, leaving a large party who chose Dunleavy as their captain. It was generally believed that Gov. Boggs would return. They had received news that several thousand Mormons had crossed the river at Iowa Point, on their way to California. As Boggs apprehended some danger of being assassinated by them, he began to talk strongly of returning. It was impossible to obtain a correct estimate of the number of wagons and souls in the emigrating parties up to the time our informant left, two hundred and thirty wagons had crossed Kansas river. It was supposed there were about sixty yet to cross.—The number of souls in both the Oregon and California companies, in the aggregate, is estimated at about two thousand.

Several companies of Mexican traders have gone out since the war news reached here, and are making rapid pace across the plains to get into Mexico as soon as possible. They fear the U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth will be ordered to intercept them. Several companies yet to go out are hesitating whether they will go or not; but the boldest will venture at any rate. They have no dread of any thing, if they can once get into Mexico; but they fear interruption on the part of the United States. There is a report out, that troops from Fort Leavenworth had been ordered to Council Grove, on the Santa Fe road, to examine wagons as they pass, and seize upon all the powder and ammunition that they may find going to Mexico as merchandize. This report in not generally credited. Several campanies of traders contemplate leaving in about ten days.—St. Vrain, of Bent's Fort, is expected in a few days. A small company of three wagons arrived this morning from the mountains: they bring no news of interest.

Gen. S. Lucas of the 4th Division of the Missouri Militia, has received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to raise seven companies of volunteers, to organize and be brought under discipline and hold themselves in readiness to enter the service at a moment's warning. The general day for volunteering in this place is fixed for next Wednesday. The fire of the military spirit has caught in this upper country, and many are anxious to engage in the conflict. Most of them do not like to volunteer, and remain at home inactive: they wish to enter the service as soon as they volunteer. If volunteers wer to be called for to march to the scene of war immediately, you would find whole regiments from upper Missouri who would pour in. But at the time we received the call of Gov. Edwards for 1200 men, it was too late to get in—the number required was nearly made up in St. Louis before the news reached us. There are a few fighting men in upper Missouri, and if they want them they can get them in short order.

We see it mentioned in the St. Louis papers, that it was in contemplation to raise volunteer companies in Missouri, to march to New Mexico and take it. The opinion of those here who know best, is that such a thing would be exceedingly impolitic, and that it would ruin our trade with that country. Every business man in St. Louis knows, or ought to know, that a very large amount of goods are annually bought there for New Mexico, and if we send a military force against them without cause or provocation, (for they are with us in part,) it would intercept this trade entirely, and thereby cut off a trafic that has reached to near two millions of dollars per annum. If the war is protracted, or if our citizens should be ill-treated in New Mexico, it would then become necessary to send a military force there to protect them, but under the present condition of affairs it would not be expedient to send any armed force there whatever. If the war continues, and the trade across to New Mexico is still kept up, it will be increassed at least four-fold over what it ever has been. No doubt New Mexico will fall into our hands, with the Californias, if the war should be protracted. But if a negotiation should be brought about shortly, such will not be the case.

Business is quite brisk here; crops very promising—wheat never looked better in the country at this season than now. Yours, B.

HENRY HORN.

In our last we stated on the authority of a report from Washington, that Henry Horn, the gentleman who Gen. Jackson said, "can't lie," had been confirmed as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.—This was incorrect, as he had been rejected by a vote of 25 to 21, but has since been re-nominated to the Senate for the same office, President Polk, having resolved to act upon the precedent set by Gen. Jackson, to rebuke the Senate for daring to act counter to his will. We shall see whether the Senate will succumb, and lick the hard of power up-raised!—Pa. Tel.

The New York Herald says:—"We understand that the immense estate of Lord Townly, which had been in the Chancery for many years, has lately been decided, and the amount is over $70,000,000. Heirs are wanted for three quarters of the estate—one quarter of the amout having been decided to belong to an aid of the Duke of Wellington. The other heirs in the United States, for whom Mr. Crombie, of New Xork city is concerned, are about to put forth a claim, having the same relationship to the deceased as the gentleman who has perfected his claim."

PURPOSES OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The following *semi-official* paragraph is from the Washigton Union:

"Gen. TAYLOR had, accordiag to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagles, Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoras, about the commencement of the table-land, in a healthy region, at no distant day."

"'Annexation and war'—that's true, every word of it," said a pert old maid: "no sooner do you get MARRIED than you begin to fight!"

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE TARIFF--TREASURY NOTES OR A LOAN.

The resolutions, submitted by Mr. Lewis in the Senate the other day, calling upon the President for information in regard to the probability of their being a deficiency in the revenue to supply the wants of the Government, and what measures he would recommend to supply the anticipated deficiency, have not yet been answered.

That there WILL be a deficiency in the public exchequer, is admitted on all sides. It is impossible that there should not be. Mr. Webster yesterday, in the Senate, stated that the expenses of the War Department alone were hardly less than HALF A MILLION A DAY, *equal to* ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR! At this rate the ten millions appropriated by Congress must be already gone, and the foundation of an enormous national debt laid.

The Union, a few days ago, had an article on the subject, to which we find the following reference in the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post (L. F.)

"You will notice some speculations in the Union upon the state of the tariff question, in which there is a virtual admission that a deficiency in the revenue is not improbable, but accompanied by the suggestion that it may be provided against by the issue of Treasury notes, by a loan, the latter of which, to almost any amount, can be effected through the banks of New York. Now, regarding so much of this as concerns the banks, it may be remarked that if the banks are tempting the government to borrow these vast sums of them at a low rate of interest, the merchants and regular business men, who deal with these institutions have a right to complain that their own accommodations have been so much restricted within a few months.

"But in the main fact the Union is right. A loan or an issue of Treasury notes will soon become necessary. The surplus of ten or twelve millions in the Treasury at the beginning of this month will be absorbed about the first of July in the Mexican war, and some extraordinary means of raising funds becomes inevitable, whether the tariff be reduced or not."

The suggestion of this writer that the banks are "tempting the Government to borrow vast sums of them at low rates of interest," is very rich! The "rascally banks," as "the party" were wont to call them in the times of the removal of the deposits, would be very glad to be let off by the government from lending them any thing, except it be in the way of sustaining the country, in its present war, and then, of course, they will do what they can. But to suppose that they, burthened as they are now with the best commercial paper, at full interest, are disposed to "tempt the government to borrow of them at low rates," is like another of the suggestions of the official organ, that now when we are at war, and want all the money we can get, the tariff must be reduced, the foreign importations be enlarged, the general indebtedness be increased, and the whole country, as in the war of 1815, made to depend for even the commonest comforts, which are produced by labor and industry, on England, or some other nation on the other side of the Atlantic!

Was there ever such madness as this exhibited by any party in power? Not satisfied with getting us into war, needlessly if not wickedly—not satisfied with exhausting the money in the treasury which the tariff of 1842 had placed there—not satisfied with running the government in debt, until it is obliged to resort to expedients to raise funds to pay her troops and feed her official dependents scattered like locusts, who come out of the ground after seventeen years' sleep all over the land—not satisfied with having done these things, which have paralyzed business, in the great Southern mart, and brought ruin upon many of its best citizens—not satisfied with having done these things, to which the people submit because of their love for their country, which is now at war—not satisfied, we say, with having done these things, reduced the government to want, and exposed every merchant ship that sails to danger of capture, Mr. Polk and his administration still persist in their insane efforts to repeal the tariff, because, forsooth, that was a democratic measure, promulgated by the Baltimore Convention!

Does Mr. Polk think the people mad, as well as patriotic? He may never appeal to their patriotism in vain. Whatever duty may be required of them, whatever sacrifice they may be called on to make *for the country*, they will do and make. He cannot involve us in a war which they will not fight out to a successful and honorable peace. He cannot bring down upon us an enemy which they will not face. "*If the enemy oppose them in whatever force, they will fight him.*" This they have done, and this they will do again, because they know that their duty to their country transcends all other duty, and is never incompatible with their superior obligations as christian men.

But because they will do this—endure every privation, make every sacrifice, risk life and fortune—is Mr. Polk simple enough to suppose that they will consent at such a time as this, above all others, to allow the country to be flooded, gorged, stuffed with foreign fabrics, and our treasury drained to pay for them: our manufactories to be closed or crippled by foreign competition, and our mechanics and laborers and all who live by the work of their hands, reduced to idleness, and all this, that he may "carry out the principles of the party."

War of itself is an evil, which scarcely admits of exaggeration. It necessarily absorbs the labor and the wealth of the country. It takes the farmer from his plough, the manufacturer from his loom, the mechanic from his shop, and the laborer from his work. It turns the instruments of peace and plenty into weapons of destruction. If it go on, it will, in time, make us dependant on other nations for nearly every thing that we now produce or manufacture, for it will turn us into a nation of consumers, whose manifold wants must be supplied from abroad. And thus a war, which is the greatest of evils that can befal a nation, grows, by time, to become a burthen which a free people cannot stand up under. It would take a long time to reduce this country to that situation. But when a whole nation of people, no matter how "big" the country or how may the people, become one army whose only business it is to fight, the burthen of war will be too great for them. A long war many reduce even us to this. But to repeal the tariff now, when we are in one war, and may have another on our hands before sixty days, would be to invoke on our heads AT ONCE the very worst evils which a war as long as the siege of Troy could bring in its latter days.

Further from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst ant, gives further details of the contents of the latest Mexican papers, as follows:

The Mexican papers claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans.—Gen. Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery; our number are stated to have been 3,000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery.—The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe. Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans in the same time discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery.—The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded, and missing; and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

We have not the description of the action of the 9th by Gen. Arista, as we had supposed in our haste, but we have by a journal friendly to him. His position is represented to have been gallantly forced, notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually "cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans." The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very prophetic appeals to all good citizens to come up now to the rescue of the country. Even EL REPUBLICANO claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which will be demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter to the Minister of the Treasury, (Senor Iturbide,) dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received.—It sets forth the grievous necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty of the clergy to submit to the hardships forced upon all by the national calamities.—He tells the Archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its EMPLOYEES; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of $2,400,000, payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 20th June. The Archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy. On the 15th Archbishop replied that he had summoned an ecclesiastic convention to meet that morning, before whom the matter would be laid, and that he would co-operate to the extent of his powers "in a war in which were at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion." The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in *El Republicano* of the 21st that the metropolitan churches could not contribute the $98,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum. The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the churches is utterly impracticable in the present ruinous state of the tithes and the general depreciation in ecclesiastical property. This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are too little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Paredes.

The garrison of Tepic had pronunced against the Government; but, according to the DIARIO, it hod marched directly into Sinaloa, because the citizens of Tepic had refused to take part in the movement. Tepic is a town in Guapalajara, only a few miles from port to San Blas. As the report of an insurrection at Mazatlan reached us at the same time as the action of the garrison at San Blas, we infer that the movement was a concerted one, and that a formidable rebellion may reasonably be expected at Sonora.

The disturbances in the south of Mexico are attributed by the different journals to different causes. According to some it is but a war of castes; according to others, the GRITA is for Federaliam and Santa Anna. Many have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the dissensions.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Oregon Negotiation.

The communication of a confidential nature made by the President of the United States to the Senate, whatever may be its precise character—now known to refer to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Northwestern boundary line—is yet before the Senate, and is debated, of course, with closed doors.

We have already had occasion to say that the confidential nature of that communication puts it out of our power to state the particulars of it. Were we even acquainted with them, we, permanently posted here, should feel ourselves debarred, by the confidential manner in which such information must have been acquired, from placing it before our readers. Gentlemen in this city who correspond with distant papers are differently situated, and justly feel at liberty to communicate, to the journals for which they write, any information which they can collect from sources in which they confide, though it may be not either official or direct.

We have seen numerous letters from this place in the Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and New York papers, stating a great deal more than we know of the contents of the President's Message above referred to. Desirous that our readers shall have some information upon a matter respecting which others know so much, we have selected for their information the following, which gives probably as correct an account of what is before the Senate in secret session as any letter that has been written:

CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE NORTH AMERICAN."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10—7½ P. M.

The President's message, communicated to the Senate to-day, contains protocols of the conferences between Mr. PAKENHAM and Mr. BUCHANAN, in reference to the adjustment of the Oregon controversy. From the strict injuction imposed on the members of the Senate, and from the manner in which I received such information as I possess, I regret it is not in my power to refer to the terms and character of the message as explicitly as I could desire. I can, however, give a general outline, sufficient for all purposes of public information. In my letter of Sunday last, I mentioned the interviews that had occurred in reference to this subject between the functionaries of the two Governments, and named the general features, to wit: the 49th parallel—the free navigation of the Columbia river during the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which expires in 1858, and its re-charter, if one should be given—Vancouver's Island, and a common right through the Straits of Fuca.

Mr. PAKENHAM's power of settlement is conditional. If the Senate will approve of the proposition as it stands, then he is authorized to go on and complete a treaty without further instructions from the Home Government. If not, and any important amendment is inserted, it must be referred back again. Great Britain never will consent to abandon the navigation of the Columbia river entirely. From the evidence submitted in the Senate, it is possible she might consent to a stipulation of years in regard to the necessary rights. The British Government takes the ground that upon considerations of national pride, as well as from good faith towards her subjects, they cannot be surrendered without remuneration. It is left optional, however, with the United States to take them at a fair valuation, and whenever it may be most acceptable and convenient. There is a letter among the papers from Mr. MCLANE, which induced the authorities here to expect more available terms than have been submitted. He seems to have misapprehended some points.

Should the SENATE refuse to advise, the most alarming embarrassments are visible in the future. Mr. POLK has said enough in his message to convince that chamber that unless they pursue this course, no immediate alternative of adjustment is left open.

The terms do not embrace any thing that has not at one time or other been offered to Great Britain by the United States.

Rumored Movements of the Army.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE June 5.

We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. TAYLOR will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about ninety leagues from Matamoras, and is approached by a difficult road, running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance to the table lands or the interior of Mexico through the passes of the Sierra Medre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, General Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles by water above Matamoras.—To do this securely it is necessary for him to have transports of a draught suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of surtaining a siege.

It was the design of General Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the fist of July: but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior and from Camargo to Monterey is about forty leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoras and Monterey—consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoras.

With a view to expediting the march of the army. Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defences he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been dispatched to this city to procure the necessary transports. He is now in the city of New Orleans, but will proceed up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports which his purchases here may leave. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Matamoras vessels drawing four feet water can run without obstruction: above that point, up to Camargo, there are not more than three feet water in many places. Steamers of the proper draught can scarcely be got in sufficient numbers here to answer the purposes of an invading army, and therefore Capt. Sanders will go West to find them.

Before reaching Camargo the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoras and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defence will be made of such villages.

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand, if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side the Sierra Medre will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the northern provinces. If this be done, the whole of north Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would end the war at once. But, if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of south Mexico, and the gates of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of Gen. Taylor.

Deplorable Massacres in Texas.

A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robberies committed upon the people inhabiting the western frontier of Texas, by the Camanches and Lipans. Most of the able-bodied men of the colonies of New Braunfels, Castroville and Lake Quani having joined the army under Gen. Taylor, the savages proifiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old men, women and children, burnt the houses, the crops of corn, mutilated the dead bodies, and carried off a number of children into slavery.

The Commercial Association of German Princes who undertook to colonize the mountains of the San Saba, have not been successful in their plans. They directed a convoy of one hundred wagons on the route towards the colony, which was attacked by savages. The German emigrants, after fighting desperately, were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the savages. The wagons contained the whole fortunes of the emigrants.

The people say that two companies ought to be despatched without delay in pursuit of these savages, if the exigencies of the service will permit the absence of such force from the main army.—When the troops make their appearance, the savages will fly before them—but will afterwards return and commit new ravages. A strong body of soldiers should be permanently stationed near the settlements to restrain those Indians.

The improvidence of the leaders of these colonies has become proverbial.—They are generally land speculators—who, since the slave trade is abolished, have made a commerce with the whites.

Generally, the emigrants are brought over in bad ships, and made to pay a high price for their passage—they have no medical treatment when sick, and on board ship, many of them die; and when they land they are again cheated in the transportation of their baggage.

We trust the Government will take these unfortunate emigrants under their protection—as they were the first to fly to arms at the call of their adopted country. It is to be hoped that some method will be devised of arresting the oppressive conduct of the speculating leaders of the colonies.—Bic. Rep.

Great Fire in Warren, Ohio.

On Monday night last, the greater portion of the flourishing village of Warren was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock, and spread with fearful rapidity. One whole square, in which were the Post Office, two printing office, the Democrat and Herald, a large row of dry goods and business establishments, some twenty in number, was entirely consumed, together with barns, outhouses, &c., The entire number of buildings burned, is estimated at nearly one hundred. The Cleveland Herald says—"A friend who was present at the conflagration, supposes the loss of property must be some $135,000—a loss proportionably more severe than the great Pittsburgh fire. Many of the goods removed and piled in the public square, were either burned or much injured by water. The town was destitute of an efficient fire engine, or much of the loss might have been avoided. The insurance, it is said, was mostly Mutual."

Important.

We copy from the New Orleans Tropic of the 5th instant the subjoined article, showing that Gov. BUTLER and Col. LEWIS have been successful in negotiating a treaty with the Prairie Indians of the Southwest, and discrediting the rumors of the probability of Indian disturbances on the borders of Texas:

"The steamer Rodolph arrived here last evening from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Captain T. S. Alexander, lady and Miss Alexander; two companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, and ninety-five rank and file from Fort Towson, commanded by Captain Alexander and Lieutenants Wetmore, Burnell, Ernest, Dent, and Easton, attended by Dr. Simpson. Also, Col. M. G. Lewis, Commissioner to treat with the Indians; General Mascona, G. J. Wilson, Major R. S. Peighbors, J. Coyle, R. Cook, and forty one Indian chiefs, and four servants, from the Camanche and other Indian tribes.

"This is a very important arrival, as peace with thirteen Indian tribes bordering on Texas is now guarantied. The treaties with all these have been made by Col. Lewis, in connexion with Judge Butler, of South Carolina, and the Delegations are taken to Washington, both with the purpose of having the treaties ratified, and to acquaint these 'men of the wilds' with the extent of our country and the number of its inhabitants; on which subjects they have at present very obscure ideas. They represent at least fifty thousand souls, all of whom will be peaceful, at least during the absence of their chiefs, and we hope 'for all time.'

"The various tribes represented are the Camanche, Lapan, Ton-ke-way, Waco, Witchata, To-wack-a-nie, An-no-dor-roi, Caddo, Ion-i, Kichi, Delaware, Ponamhow, Bede, and Bu-lux-ee."

VIOLENT TORNADO AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

By an extra from the Blue Hen's Chicken, we are informed that a violent tornado passed over Wilmington, Del., on Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock, which did considerable damage in its passage.

The ship house of Betts, Martin and Hollinsworth, in which was being built an iron steamboat, was blown down, and two men named Hardy and McCay were instantly killed, and another named Neil Duffie was severely injured.

The ship house of Mr. Thatcher was also blown down, and Richard Roberts and a boy named Harmer was severely injured.

A carpenter's shop was blown down, and E. Hirons much injured; a portion of the roof of the Asbury Methodist meeting house was blown off, the fronts of two new brick houses blown in, a Factory, Brewery, and the colored Odd Fellow's Hall and a dwelling, were struck by lightning, but only slightly injured. Two barracks were blown away.

The shipping suffered severely. The brig John M. Clayton was capsized and her masts torn out; the cook's leg was broken, and all the men had to swim to escape with their lives. The masts of several vessels were carried away; the steamboat Bolivar was injured and the W. Whildin had all her deck load blown overboard, and the captain was near being blown over himself and drowned. A large number of persons were injured, more or less severely, and some dangerously.

Such was the force of the hurricane, that the awnings, posts, &c., on the east side of Market st. many of them were blown away—and boxes, barrels, &c., were floating down the streets.

Horses were killed, and great damage done in many places.

The extra says:—"It is stated that the wheat crop is destroyed. Altogether it is one of the most dreadful hurricanes that ever visited our city. We understand that a subscription will be taken up for the families of the men who were killed."

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

On our outside form will be found the official correspondence between Maj. Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War, called for by the United States Senate, with the exception of the letter from Gen Scott, which has not yet been permitted to come before the public.

Not having room to enter into a full examination of the subject, with proper comments, we are obliged to defer our remarks until our next, merely observing that the breast of every patriot and friend of our country must burn with indignation when they learn the conspiracy entered into at Washington to thwart, embarrass and destroy Gen. Scott. It is well known that no sooner was he appointed to the command of the army on the Rio Grande, than the President was beset on every side by his political friends to countermand the appointment, and if possible to throw Gen. Scott into disgrace. That this was the cause of the delay, embarrassments and implied censure which led to the correspondence referred to, is well known—and a history of it, which will appear, will disclose conduct as black, perfidious and treasonable as was that of Arnold. And its exposition, while it will elevate Gen. Scott, still higher in the confidence and affections of every true American, will bring down upon its authors the indignation of every honorable man.

The Administration have dug a pit and raised a gallows for Gen. Scott, but they will be the first hung and buried—and the rogues march will be beat over their graves—only let the people be made acquainted with the facts and the conspirators will call upon the rocks and the mountains to cover them from their wrath. —Pa. Tel.

The NATIONAL FAIR at Washington has evidently thrown the editor of the Union into an agonyf judging from his frequent ill-natured remarks upon it. He asks what was the object of the exhibition? We think we can give a ready and short answer.

It was to counteract the influence intended to bear upon Congress by the introduction of a British agent within the walls of the Capitol, who was there exhibiting, under the nose of members of Congress, various kinds of British manufactured goods!

The members of Congress from Pennsylvania, feeling indignant at this BRITISH EXHIBITION, determined at once to have an AMERICAN EXHIBITION, and issued their circular to the manufacturers and artisans of the country to come forward with their products. They responded to the call, and the result has astonished and delighted the whole country.

Now, after this, let the Union and its tribe of followers and destructives go on with their cry of "down with the tariff."

Alluding to the close of the exeibition, the Union says: The National Fair STRUCK ITS FLAG two days ago."

Has the British agent "struck his flag?" We pause for a reply.—Balt. Pat.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

SIXTY PERSONS SCALDED!—12 OR 13 DEAD! MORE DYING!!

On Thursday of last week, at Natchez, the Queen City, Capt. Dugan, burst her connection pipe, instantly killing 12 or 13 persons; 10 or 12 more were so horribly scalded that they could not survive the night following. Sixty persons in all, were scalded; those not dead were taken to the Hospital at Natchez. Our informant, a passenger on the Magnolia to Louisville, and thence to this city on the Palestine, and who witnessed the scene, states that it was a dreadful and heart rending sight; women screaming, men raving, all in utter confusion and dismay among groans of the wounded and dying.

No Cabin passengers were injured; they were transferred to the Louis Philippe, which boat the Magnolia passed 40 miles above Vicksburg. The Magnolia left Natchez at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening. The passengers scalded and killed were principally Germans. Capt.. Dugan had left Natchez, and could not be found. A process for his arrest had been issued, but our informant could not learn that the accident was caused by any fault of his.—Cin. Com. June 4.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

Governor COLBY, of New Hampshire; in his Message to the Legislature of that State, recommends the Districting of the State of the Members of Congress; the reception of the State's share of the Land Distribution; adherence to the Protective Policy; more liberal respecting Railroads, renewed attention to Common Schools, the Militia, and obedience to the lawful orders of the General Government relative to the War.—Nat. Intel.

JOSEPH CILLEY has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. WOODBURY, and since temporarily filled by Mr. JENNESS, under an Executive appointment. The joint vote of the two houses was for Mr. CILLEY 142, for Mr. JENNESS 125. The term for which Mr. CILLEY is elected will expire on the 4th of March, 1847.

GEN. TAYLOR FOR PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Zachary Taylor for President, is to be held in New York on to-morrow evening. As "old rough and ready" is a decided Whig, would it not be well for the Whigs to run him for Vice President with Gen. Scott? Localities, as well as national services, would render the selection proper and patriotic. A meeting in favor of Gen. Taylor for President, has been held at Trenton, in New Jersey.

The Queen City.

This boat arrived at our landing yesterday, Capt. Dugan on board.

THE NUMBER KILLED.—When the Yorktown passed Natchez, the number actually dead, who were on the Queen City when she burst her connection pipe, was 15 to 16. The number scalded and alive was from 30 to 40.—Cin. Com.

Recent events prove that half a million of VOLUNTEERS could be speedily, obtained, if a real necessity for their call should exist. Men of all parties and of every locality have shown great alacrity to enter the service, regardless of their opinions as to the cause or origin of the war. —[St. Louis New Era.

PRIVATEERS.

Capt. Smith, of the packet-ship Christoval Colon, from Havana, states that up to the time of his sailing, June 1st, only one application for a privateer commission had been made to the Mexican Consul there, and that was refused.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN P. HALE (lately a Representative in Congress) has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1847.

A Senator for the unexpired term of the sitting Seator was to have been chosen yesterday, that day having been set apart for the purpose.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset County are requested to meet at 2, P. M. on Tuesday the 14th of July, at the Court House in Somerset, for the purpose of appointing conferees, to meet the conferees of Fayette and Greene, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress.

By order of the County Committee.

TO-DAY'S PAPER.

We again occupy a large portion of our paper with intelligence in regard to Mexico and the movements of the Army—believing that we cannot at this time furnish anything else of equal interest to our readers.

Some interesting items of foreign news will also be found in to-day's paper.

4th of July Celebration.

We are requested to state that at a meeting of the Somerset Guards, held a few days ago, it was resolved to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, by a dinner, &c., in the Borough of Somerset, and that the citizens of the county generally be invited to participate in the same. A. J. Ogle, Esq., has been selected to deliver an address. The arrangements will be published in full in our next.

LEXINGTON CELEBRATION.

The 4th will be celebrated at Lexington, in Milford township, by the Volunteers, Citizens, and Sunday Schools. Several addresses will be delivered. Arrangements next week.

MOSES HAMPTON, ESQ.

We are gratified to observe that this gentleman has been selected by the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny county as their candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. If elected, as no doubt he will be, Mr. Hampton possesses both the WILL and the ABILITY to serve his constituents with advantage to them and honor to himself. Few men can boast a higher grade of talent, and none are more deserving of public confidence. He was for some years a resident of this county, and always sustained a high character for probity and integrity—and his numerous personal and political friends here rejoice at the prospect of his soon entering upon a field of so much usefulness and honor.

In the memorable campaign of 1840 Mr. Hampton did good service to the Whigs and Antimasons, not only in Allegheny county, whither he had then removed, but elsewhere, whenever and wherever an opportunity offered to serve them—and to his zeal and ability, perhaps more than to those of any other individual, were they indebted for the triumph which on that occasion they gained over their opponents in this State. In 1844 the power of his eloquence was again heard and felt in many of the public assemblies that were held in Western Pennsylvania to promote the election of MARKLE and CLAY—and altho' the contests of that year resulted unfavorably to the Whigs and Antimasons, he had the consolation of knowing that he had done his duty; fully, honorably, and fearlessly.

Mr. Hampton, when elected, will go into Congress with a reputation that cannot fail to give him an influence which, combined with his commanding talents, will render him, in a short time, one of the most useful members of that body—and the citizens of Allegheny, while they reap the benefits of his labors, will at the same time have cause to be proud of him as their Representative.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to learn that arrangements have been entered into by the company which will enable it speedily to resume operations upon the entire length of the unfinished portion of the Canal. The contractors are said to be in possession of ample means to ensure the completion of the work.

RAILROAD CHARTER.

We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette that the Governor has issued his Letters Patent to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and that an election for Directors will be held as soon as the required notice can be given, when operations on the road will in all probability be immediately commenced.

Morse's Telegraph.

We had the pleasure one evening last week of seeing Morse's Magnetic Telegraph in full operation, at the Court House in this Borough. It was exhibited by Dr. BOYNTON, who delivered several interesting lectures upon electricity, and its application to various purposes, and whose familarity with the subject, both in its general principles and its details, enables him to present it in the clearest light to an audience. The Magnetic Telegraph is undoubtedly the greatest "wonder of the age," and next to it, perhaps, is Colt's Submarine Battery, the principles of which Dr. Boynton also clearly and fully explained.

Interesting Correspondence.

We publish to-day the principal part of the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department, recently communicated to the Senate under a call from that body. It will be seen on reference to it, that although Gen. Scott had been DESIGNATED for the command of the Army against Mexico, he was never furnished with the ORDERS with which it is customary for the War Department to supply a commanding officer. Whether this ommission is to be imputed to DESIGN or to IGNORANCE on the part of the Administration, the reader can best judge for himself after he has perused the correspondence.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The *Charleston Courier* has received files of Havanna and Matamoras papers, to the 10th inst., by the schooner Merchant, whose arrival at that port was noted on Sunday last. From the Havanna *Diario de la Marina* of the 9th inst, the Courier translates the following letter, which is later than the intelligence from Vera Cruz by the U. S. steamship Mississippi:—

Correspondence of the Diario de la Marina.

VERA CRUZ, June 1, 1846.

The Consuls of the neuter nations have protested against the blockade of this port, declared on the 20th of last month by the commandant of the United States fleet, which allows only 15 days for foreign vessels to leave the port.—The principal portion of the American fleet is now at Isle Verde, and the American men-of-war St. Mary's and Falmouth, and a small brig, are cruising before Tampico.

Many families are leaving this city for the interior. We are now here as in 1838, with the only difference that the Castle is in a better condition.

After much delay the Congress of the nation had the first meeting on the 27th, Senor Bustament (the ex-president) being appointed President of the same, and it is generally believed that Paredes will be elected legal President of the Republic.

It is said that Paredes will march over to Matamoras at the head of a strong army, the largest portion composed from the body of troops called Reserve. The day for the departure of the army is fixed already, but nobody knows it. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidency *ad interim*.

The suspension of payments continue and business remained in the worst condition. The Government had called a meeting for the purpose of procuring resources, which I believe can hardly be obtained, because the clergy is not able to pay the amount of $90,000 monthly, asked by the government; and on the other hand the actual condition of the several States is not such as to expect from them any resources.

The New Orleans DELTA of the 10th inst., has a letter from its Pensacola correspondent, which has this item of News:

"It is said that the situation of our squadron in relation to the English, who have increased theirs very considerably, is somewhat precarious. It is rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole coast, and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it look out for hard knocks. Although Com. Sloat's squadron is diminished by the return of Old Ironsides home, he will no doubt, when joined by Capt. Stockton, give a good account of himself."

Settlement of the Oregon Question.

A treaty for the settlement of the Oregon Question has been concluded between our Secretary of State and the British Minister, and was on Friday the 12th inst, assented to by the Senate, with only seven votes against it. The following is said to be the basis of the treaty:

ART. 1. Defines the boundary—49° to Queen Charlotte's Sound, thence southerly through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean.

ART. 2. The navigation of the Columbia to be free during the continuance of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. If that charter be renewed this provision also to be renewable.

ART. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbors north of the 49° to be free to the commerce of both nations.

ART. 4. Indemnity for the Forts and Trading Stations of the Hudson's Bay Campany south of 49° and of the American north of the same, if any there be.

ART. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of 49° if they wish to retire within their own territory.

By these terms, if we understand them corrrecily, the whole of Vancouver's Island is conceded to England.

Eleven Days Later from Europe.

An Extra from the office of the Baltimore Sun puts us in possession of a brief view of the news received by the steamship GREAT WESTERN at New York, and thence transmitted by the Magnetic Telegrph.

Intelligence of the existing war between the United States and Mexico arrived in England by the Cambria on the 28th ultimo, and produced much sensation. Considerable public sympathy was manifested in behalf of Mexico as the weaker party.

The Corn bill has passed a second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 47.

The cotton market was quiet, and but little doing. The corn market was rather depressed, with slow sales to retail buyers.

The Queen, on the 23d ultimo presented her people with another Princess.—The mother and daughter were both doing well.

On the 25th of May Prince LOUIS BONAPARTE succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. Having assumed the disguise of a workman, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries to regain his freedom, without any molestation from the battalion of infantry that formed the garrison of the Castle, and he arrived safely in London.

MONEY MARKET—London, May, 29, ten o'clock. — The English securities have been affected in a considerable degree by the news from America of a declaration of war by that country against Mexico. It is feared that it will have the effect of involving us in fresh difficulties with the United States, and that the Oregon dispute will now become a question of secondary importance, compared with others that will, in all probability, arise from the hostilities of our transatlantic neighbors.

The favorable effect which it was anticipated would follow the large majority in the House of Lords on the second reading of the corn law bill, but was quite stultified by this intelligence; and, notwithstanding the good position of the account, prices are about a half per cent. lower than they closed last night.

ASSEMBLY.

DANIEL LEPLEY, Esq., is recommended for the Assembly.

Whigs of Brothersvalley.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Row:—I would be glad to see GEORGE SCOTT of Milford, placed before the people of Somerset County, for a seat in the next Legislature.

SOMERSET.

$500 Reward.

A reward of **500 DOLLARS** will be given by John Saylor and C. Rankin, for the gentleman that wrote the notice and put it on C. Rankin's Door, if he is worth the above reward, five hundred dollars will be given; if not, no charges will be given for a beggar.

C. RANKIN,
his
JOHN ✕ SAYLOR.
mark

Attest
ELIAS M. HICKS. } june 23, 1846.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER.
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.

june 21,'46-6t.

NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented to the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for confirmation on the 14th day of July next.

The account of C. Beam, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Conemaugh Turnpike road.

The account of John C. Lichty, committee of Margaret Fadely a Lunatic. All persons concerned will take notice.

Prothonotary's office, Somerset, june 23,'46 } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846. }

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846,

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46 JACOB C. SPEICHER

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. ?
June 2, 1846. }

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office, with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court to held at Somerset, on the 22d day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox. Esq. the court grant arule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Statler, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Statler, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 23d day of April, 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 12 '46-6t. Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander Fox left with me some 12 or 15 months since, Cassinet and trimmings to be made into a dress coat, which I did according to promise; and as he has never called for the same, I hereby give notice that unless he comes forward within thirty days from this date and lift it, I will then have it sold to pay my charges against him.

FREDERICK HOLDSIEDER.

Wellersburg, June 16, 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 22d April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Henry Geisey, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, should not be sold,

Extract from the Records, cetified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
May 12, 1846.-6t. Clerk.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

NEW AND SUPPLY AND FRESH OF DRUGS MEDICINES.

WM. M'CREERY,

HAVING purchaesd the entire stock of W. E. Miller, has just received from the east a large and carefully selected assortment of Drugs, Chemicals,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

The whole constituting one of the best assoments in Somerset, and which he will sell as low as if not lower than they can be had elsewhere.

He has also, received a large stock of confectionary, fruits &c., such as

CANDIES

of every variety, Liquorice, Almonds, Ground nuts, Filberts, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, &c.,

ALSO, notions—such as hair, tooth, nail and shoe brushes, watch guards, keys and chains, tobacco boxes, silver thimbles, steel busks pin cushions, braid, necklaces, pocket combs, penholders and **Steel Pens, Toy Guns, Trumpets,** watches &c., &c., All which he will sell low for cash. Persons are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

☞ Also, Lancets and Lancet fleams &c.,

N. B.—Always on hand a supply of Ploughs (Woodcock's patent) and plough castings to suit the same.

Somerset, June 2, 1846.

LIST OF RETAILERS, OF MERCHANDIZE,

In the County of Somerset.

AS returned to the Court of Quarter Session in January, 1846, by the constables of the several districts, designating those who have taken out license, and those who have not.

Names.	
Daniel Flick,	no license
John L. Snyder,	do
Parker & Ankeny,	do
Michael A. Sanner,	do
J. J. & H. F. Schell,	do
Joseph Cummins,	do
Chorpenning & Benford,	do
Samuel Kurtz,	do
William M'Creery,	license
Miller Tredwell,	no license
Michael Sipe,	do
Hay & Bare,	do
Samuel A Michael,	license
Freidline & Flick	do
Culbertson Rankins,	no license
Elias Stahl,	do
Knable & Vought,	do
Aughingbaugh & Brubaker,	do
Walter & Knable	do
Samuel Harned,	license
Alfred Newlon,	no license
Moses A. Ross,	do
John D. Roddy,	do
Joseph Hendrickson,	do
Samuel Elder,	do
Moses Jennings,	do
Aaron Wiatt,	do
J. C. Darrall,	do
Fry & Endsley,	license
Elijah Wagner,	no license
Livengood & Heflly,	license
Miller & Dively,	no license
Joseph J. Miller,	do
Samuel H. Haller,	do
P. & W. Myers,	do
John M'Clary,	do
Miller & Dively,	do
Geo A. Cook,	do
Samuel S. Platt,	license
George Johnston,	no license
Keizer & Pourbaugh	do
A. Heflley & Co.	license
Charles Krissinger,	no license
Samuel Philson,	license
Jacob Berkey,	do
Samuel J. Row,	do
Samuel Kimmel,	no license
Geo. A. Clarke,	do
George A. Clarke,	do
James O. Carson & Co.	do
Henry Little,	do
Isaac R. Shaffer,	do
Jacob Custer,	do
Edmund Kiernan,	do
George Parker,	do
Huber Linten & Meyers,	license
David T. Storm,	no license
George R. Benham,	license

All persons who have not taken out their license will do so immediately, as the Act of Assembly requires the Treasurer to bring suit against all delinqnents, within the month of June.

Those persons who have been returned, on the above list; and have declined business previous to the 1st May ult., will call upon the subscriber without delay, and make due proof of the same.

MILLER TREDWELL
Treasurer.

Somerset, June 16, 1846.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Peter Berkey and John Hamer, Administrators of the estate of Emanuel Penrod, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22nd, A. D. 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, appointed auditor, to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W H PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19, '46-6t. S W PEARSON.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county of Somerset, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Martz and Richard Martz, executors of Jacob Martz, who was one of the administrators of Jocob Leidick, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846. Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of said executors, among the heirs according to law and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D. 1846.

W, H. PICKING.
Clerk

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19,'46-6t S W PEARSON.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an orphans' court held in and for said county, on the 4th day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand eigh hundred and forty-six; Present the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, Esquires, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Wirsing, administrator of John Wirsing, deceased.

And now to wit, May 4th 1846, Samuel Gaither, Esq., appointed Auditor to apportion the balance in his hands to and amongst the criditors according to law, and report.

W. H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper, SAMUEL GAITHER,

m19 '46-t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Tuesday, the 14th day of July next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of A. H. Philson and William Johnston, two of the Executor's of the estate of Frederick Oldfather, deceased.

The account of Samuel Miller, administrator of Daniel Harner, deceased.

The account of John Cover, administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Rudolph Urick, deceased.

The account of Christian Keim and Yost Blough, administrators of Samuel Keim, Sen. dec'd.

The account of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators' of Jacob Moses, dec'd.

The account of William Shunk, administrator of George Stall, dec'd.

The account of John Witt and Michael Hoover, administrators of Casper Hoover, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, executor of Martin Fisher dec'd.

The account of Abraham Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Lambert and George Lambert, executors of Eliaabeth Lambert, dec'd.

The account of David Weimer, administrator of Peter Bradford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Murphy, Esq, administrator, with the Will annexed of Thomas Griffith, dec'd.

The account of Robert McClintock and Alexander McClintock, administrator of William P. McClintock, dec'd.

W. H. PICKING.
June 9 '46. Register.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

NO subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, on the 22d April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Samuel Kimmel, guardian of George, Mary E. Ellen, James, John, Eliza and Julia, minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846. Samuel Gaither, Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward, appointed auditors, to settle and adjust the account and report.

Extract from the record, certified this 22d April, A. D. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the subscribers will meet at the public house of Wm. H Picking, in Somerset, on Saturday, the 11th of July next, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by said appointment, when and where those interested may attend.

SAMUEL GAITHER.
SIMON GEBHART,
ROSS FORWARD.
Auditors.

May 12, 1846-6t.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset on the 22nd day of April A. D, 1846.—Before the Honorble Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Mitchell, guardian of Mary Jane Augustine, now, Mary Jane Welch,

And now to wit: April 22d 1846, W. H. Postlethwaite, Simon Gebhart and Isaac Hugus, Esqs., appointed auditors to settle and aqjust the account and report.

Extract from the records of said court, cerufied this 22d of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING. *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at Isaac Hugus's Office, in Somerset on Friday the 10th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are notified to attend, if they see proper.

W H POSTLETHWAITE,
S. GEBHART,
I. HUGUS,
may 19-'46 6t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE collectors of texes, due from the several townships, in Somerset county, for the years prior to 1846, are hereby required to settle off their duplicates, on or before the 1st day of September next. There remains due on the State tax of 1845, a sum amounting to three thousand dollars. For this amount, interest is charged upon the county, and will accumulate until paid. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed for the payment of the State tax of 1846 if paid previous to the 1st day of August next. If this can be paid by that time it will add to the county funds the sum of $350, if not paid, interest will be charged accordingly. The condition of the county treasury requires every exertion which can be made, in order to meet the demand upon it, and renders it necessarry to increase the funds, by all honorable means. We expect this notice to meet with prompt attention, if not, we shall however, unpleasant it may be, make use of the only means to compel the speedy collection of outstanding debts.

F. WEIMER.
J. R KING,
P. BERKEY,
Comm'rs.

Attest,
R. L. STEWART,
may 19 '46. Clerk.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 6th day of May A. D. 1846. Present the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning, and John McCarty Esquires, associate Judges of the same court,

THE court on motion of F. M. Kimmell Esq. grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of George Hoover, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, 1846, and show cause if any they have why the residue of the real estate, of said dec'd, viz:—one plantation and tract of land situate in the township of Brothers Valley in said county, containg 137 acres and allowance, more or less should not be sold,

Extract from the record of said court certified this 6th day of May, A D 1846,

W H PICKING,
may 26 '46, Clerk,

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and Legal Representatives of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING,
May 12,'46-6t. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING,
ap21 '45. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, the following real estate, late the property of Henry Fritz, deceased, viz: one undivided half part of a certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Stonycreek township, county of Somerset, containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining land of Jacob Zerfoss, Benjamin Zerfoss, Geo. Reamer and Alexander Hunter.

TERMS: one third in hand, and the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by Alexander Hunter, Administrator with the Will annexed, of the said Henry Fritz, deceased.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING.
May 26 1846 4t. Clerk

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 22nd day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of the said John Shaffer, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WM H PICKING,
may 12 46-6t Clerk.

Blank Executions.
FOR SALE at this Office.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame; commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand* The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Someret, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE L. GORDON.
March 31 1846 3m.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D 1846. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and his Associate Judges of the same court.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court confirm the inquisition on the estate of John Shaffer, deceased, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Tuesday the 14th day of July next; and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Shaffer, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 9th day of Feb. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.
ap 28,'46. Clerk.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 24th day of June 1846, for the purpose of making Partition of the real estate, of said deceasd, to, and among children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law: at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
m12 '46-6t. Sheriff

In the matter of the voluntary assignment to Jacob G. Miller, To Daniel Weyand,	IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January Term, 1845. No. 533. And now to wit: 7 May 1846. The Report of the Auditors, to settle and adjust the account and make a full exhibit to the court of the condition of the estate having been filed and confirmed, the court appoint Samuel W Pearson, W H Postlethwaite and Ross Forward, Esqrs., to distribute the assets appearing to be in the hands of the assignee, among the creditors.	

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the Records, certified this 9th day of May, 1846.

A. J. OGLE, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will meet at Samuel W. Pearson's Office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
W H POSTLETHWAITE,
ROSS FORWARD,
may 19,'46-6t.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition of the real estate of Valentine Hoon, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Valentine Hoon, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D, 1846. WM. H PICKING,
May 12'46-6t, Clerk,

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

busines in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kenteky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs, Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufactoring.

OWEN MORGAN,
Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Petersheim, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Stoneycreek, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 26th day of June, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
m12 '46-6t. Sheriff.

Somerset County ss.,

AT an Orphans court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1846, Present the Honorable Jeremiah S Black President, and George Chorpening and John McCarty, Esquires associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the Administration account, of Peter Rhoads and Casper Keller, Executors' of the last will and testament, of the estate of Casper Keller, deceased.

And now to wit, May 7th 1846, Samuel W. Pearson Esq., appointed Auditor to ascertain advancements, and make distribution of the balance in their hands to those legally entitled to the same, and report.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 7th day of May, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING.
Clerk

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper,

S W PEARSON,
may19 '46 6t

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court, held at Somerset in and for the County of Somereset, on the 22d April, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Chorpenning, administrator of the Estate of David Heminger, deceased.

And now to wit, April 22d 1846. Samuel Gaither Esq., appointed auditor to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

W. H. PICKING.
Clerk

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they think proper,

m19 '46, SAMUEL GAITHER.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatitis or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HBAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician. Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.